

MEETINGS ENDS THREE DAYS' WORK OF MILL ENGINEERS

Carl B. Andrews Elected President
of Association and Chas.
H. Kluegel Is Honored

IMPORTANT PAPER OF SESSION BY HIND

Exposition of Heat Conservation Declared Valuable Addition To the Records

(From Thursday Advertiser)
Carl B. Andrews was elected chairman of the Hawaiian Engineering Association at the annual meeting last night, and Charles H. Kluegel was made "Honorary Member."

Under the rules of the association this honor can be conferred on only two engineers, and Mr. Kluegel was nominated to fill the vacancy created by the untimely demise of the late William E. Howell.

The other officers for 1917 will be, R. R. R. Hind, vice-president; Frank O. Boyer, secretary; Edwin Spaulding, treasurer; William C. Furrer, Ralph W. Gaylord and Walter E. Wall, directors at large; and Island directors as follows: Hawaii, William Wyllie; Maui, Hamilton McCubbin, and Kauai, Ernest C. Kopke.

Increased Membership
Carl B. Andrews read the annual report of the retiring chairman, A. C. Wheeler of Hilo. Secretary G. A. McElroy reported an increased membership totaling 225 for the year; and Treasurer Spaulding's annual report showed the society to be in a highly favorable financial condition.

Committee Chairman for 1917
Later in the evening the newly-elected chairman announced his appointees to take charge of the sugar mill engineers' convention in 1917, and to head the various committees: Alonzo G. Gentry will be chairman of the convention committee, the other members being J. N. S. Williams and Ernest Kopke.

Committee chairmen will be, field machinery, William Wyllie; milling, W. A. Kinney; fire room machinery, J. A. Gibbs; evaporators and pans, George Dunne; clarification and filtration, C. White; sugar room machinery, Joseph Meinecke; electrification, E. E. Hughes. Exercising his prerogative as chairman of the association, Mr. Andrews appointed the full membership of the committee on standards for mill equipment—R. R. R. Hind, chairman; and, H. S. Truett, J. Lewis Renton, Hamilton McCubbin, Horace Johnson and William A. Ramsey.

Banquet and Song
The engineers then gathered at the banquet board a full one hundred and fifty strong, and were cared for with traditional Commercial Club hospitality. The music of an Hawaiian orchestra alternated with vaudeville acts and stunts until a late hour. Ned Steel gave exhibitions of horsemanship. The Advertiser artist makes cartoons. His caricatures of prominent engineers were proudly borne away by the subjects of his crayons, and will not appear in print.

Two clog dancers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were enthusiastically applauded; the "Kamehameha Boys' Quartet from Central Union Church"—Messrs. Brown, Livingston, Hall and Anderson, sang; and a number of performers from the local theaters added to the night's entertainment of the visiting engineers.

Convention Closed
Beginning with a report on sugar room machinery from an engineer's viewpoint and ending with mutual pleasantries between engineers and sugar boilers, the Fourth Annual Sugar Mill Engineers' Convention closed at noon yesterday. E. Kopke, chairman for the day, extended his thanks and those of the association to the men who have attended, and especially to the mill men who have given so much of their time in the preparation of the reports. "I hope you will carry home with you much that will benefit you during the coming year," he said, and then declared the convention ended.

H. K. Schofield's report on the Horey dryer and other sugar room machinery was briefly discussed, and then Charles E. Wilson's report on testing and recording instruments was read by Mr. Kopke. Mr. Wilson not being present, the salient points of the report were that, "the utility of recording instruments lies not alone in the fact that they keep a record of operating conditions at the different stations of the factory, but in the moral effect on the man or men whose work they record; the fact that an absolute check is being kept on their work every minute of the day tends to make them too the mark. In this connection, it is generally conceded that the best point to place a recording instrument is where the man or men whose work it records can see it."

"The most generally used instruments are the live steam and exhaust steam recorders; several mills have these if they have nothing else. Next in number come vacuum recorders and temperature recorders on pans and evaporators. At the Hilo Sugar Company's mill they claim to have reduced the time lost between the dropping of a strike, and the starting of another in the pans, by as much as seventy-five per cent, due to the fact that they put vacuum and temperature recorders on them, and.

and showing how they pay for themselves in the end, as they undoubtedly used properly, and make the records public, it would go far towards helping the less fortunate ones to obtain them also."

Engineers Must Have Tools
Mr. Kopke said recording instruments are needed to weigh and measure all materials passing through any part of a factory, and compared mill practice with grocery store methods. In the mill there is much guesswork of the kind that would bankrupt a merchant.

"If the highest economy is wanted we must measure and weigh. It is up to the engineers to make it plain to the owners of the plantations that if their employers are going to hold them to strict accountability they must have the proper tools to make exact records possible," he said. "Furthermore, it is up to the engineers to show by their records that the necessity for these tools exists."

One Use of Scrap Pile
Commenting on Wilson's comparison of "fortunate and unfortunate" engineers, R. R. R. Hind told about Pioneer's scrap pile. The money the manager gets from the sale of second-hand machinery and used steel and iron goes into a scrap fund at the disposal of the engineer for the purchase of new oiler tubes and recording instruments. Mr. Kopke thought this an excellent idea, and advised every engineer to start a scrap-heap. Charles Cowan said no one has yet invented a draft-gauge, but otherwise the recorders at Wailuku are all giving satisfaction.

What to do with the records, how to make and how to use them, evoked considerable discussion. Mr. McCubbin said put all the data relative to each chart on the back of the chart. Mr. Cowan said keep the charts on view or where they can be readily read, for comparison of work. Mr. Wyllie thought daily charts could not be tabulated without too much waste of time by the engineer, but perhaps the sugar boiler, or chemist, could find the time.

Hot One Man on the Job
This brought a reply from Mr. Kopke, who said this work is of sufficient importance to put one man on the job, an extra man whose sole business should be the handling of the gauges and recording instruments, and the preparation of daily charts. He spoke of the extreme importance of knowing what is being done while each process is going on, and deprecated the shuffling of this work on any one of the present mill staff. "I advise you all to save more scrap iron and buy more of these instruments of precision," he added, "and hire a man to attend to them."

Mr. McCubbin described his new steam flow meter, and a German make now obtainable on account of the war, where the gauge itself is moved about from one steam line to another and attached to permanent orifices in the pipes. This German gauge determines currents, pressures and the volume of moisture passing through the line.

"I intend to find out exactly where steam is being wasted in Pioneer mill during the 1917 grinding season," he added.

The Best Paper Last
In taking up the report on heat conservation in cane sugar factories, Chairman Hind said he had found the subject a most fascinating one because it covers the entire field of sugar milling, as heat conservation begins at the cane harrier and ends where the finished bag of sugar leaves the mill. He said that this report is much of it purely elementary, going back to the basis of text-book definitions. Some of the work is original and some compiled from standard sources.

"I want you to take this report home with you and come back a year from now prepared to discuss and criticize it," he said. Mr. Hind then passed hurriedly through the report by subtitles. Beginning with "definitions," he commented on each of the subjects embraced. The "appendix" contains tables on equivalent values of electrical and mechanical units, and properties of saturated steam, all reduced to terms directly applicable to Hawaiian practice.

Where to Save Heat
His resume of conclusions reached as to where heat units can be saved follows: "In summing up we see that conservation of heat may be effected by attention to the following details at the various stations in a cane sugar factory:

- Mills. Reduce power demands to a minimum.
- Use hot water for purposes of maceration.
- Reduce moisture content of bagasse to the lowest possible point.
- Ash Pits. Reduce quantity of unburned fuel passing through the grates.
- Furnaces. Keep air supply at a minimum.
- Prevent infiltration of air through settings.
- Prevent radiation losses and air drafts in fire room.
- Boilers. Keep heating surfaces clean, both on fire and water side.
- Prevent heat radiation.
- Use condensate for feed water supply.
- Provide economizers.
- Return condensate direct to boilers.
- Piping. Design piping systems intelligently.
- Use only the most efficient of pipe coverings.
- Prevent excessive condensation losses by providing superheated steam.
- Avoid steam leakages.
- Vacuum Pans. Evaporate under "extra steam" principle.
- Crystallizers. Cool masecuite no more than is necessary for proper crystallization of sugar.
- Centrifugals. Utilize only the most efficient method of drive.
- Endcans. Overcome excessive friction losses.
- Insulate cylinders.
- Use superheated steam.
- Juice Heaters. Insulate all radiating surfaces.
- Prevent overheating of juices.
- Filter Presses. Use only large presses.
- Prevent loss of heat in juices to and from the presses.
- Evaporators. Take full advantage of principle of multiple effect evaporation. Make use of "extra steam."

Heat raw juices (partially) with last cell vapors.

Provide sufficient capacity in evaporators to insure evaporation to high densities.

High Praise Given
Chairman Kopke repeated what Mr. Hind had said and asked the engineers to assist in the perfection of this report. He said that every engineer who has any exact data on any of these subjects could better help the industry and his fellow engineers by reporting them so that they can be incorporated in the revised report.

"I am pleased to see this work done. It has been well done," he commented. R. S. Norris complimented Mr. Hind, saying that "this paper is going to be of very great value to me because the data are in available form. Other authorities give similar data but it has to be interpreted and analyzed by computation processes. Mr. Hind's report is the first comprehensive treatise applicable to Hawaiian practice that has been drawn up."

Joseph Meinecke and H. McCubbin also complimented Mr. Hind on the character of the work performed and Mr. Kopke added that as the data here given are useful to each engineer he ought to pass this knowledge on to others who are in the same business.

Scale and Heat Losses
Mr. Norris having questioned the accuracy of Mr. Hind's data on the relation between thickness of scale and heat losses, the latter said these figures were obtained by Mr. Converse, for many years chief chemist for the Deane Chemical Company. They were the results of Mr. Converse's original investigations being compiled from averages obtained in actual practice.

Mr. Kopke thought averages not always a fair basis especially where there is a very wide range between maximum and minimum observations. Mr. McCubbin thought too much weight given to the presence of scale, illustrating his opinion by reference to his own experience in mills where artesian water is used; and Mr. Kopke raised a laugh by suggesting that "possibly" more scale would increase the heat efficiency.

He referred to the practice in European beet factories where the chemical composition of the scale is changed in situ in the tubes so that boilers can operate continuously throughout a campaign. "The thickness of scale has little to do with it. It is whether the scale is hard and compact or loose and spongy that counts," he said. This was the debate on the committee reports and the rest of the morning was devoted to a review of points of interest considered in previous meetings.

Lecture On Brick
The proper use of "high temperature cements" evoked much difference of opinion and the discussion wandered between the fire-box and the stack lining. The point was again emphasized that it takes a brick mason to lay brick. The value of special cements depends on their fitting properly. If laid too thick they once under high temperatures. Hence "sub-joints" must be used in furnaces, with only a thin smear between the bricks. The brick is the main thing, not the mortar and a little of that should be used as possible. The workmanship is important. Stack temperatures up to 500° to 700° do not affect the quality of ordinary red brick but if stack temperatures are higher than that, fire-brick should be used. This led to an interesting account of the technique of brick-making by C. B. Andrews who said that only two-thirds of the product of every kiln charge are merchantable.

The bottom layers in the kiln are over-burned, warped out of shape and the corners are vitrified. These are too brittle also. The top layers are under-burned, soft and easily broken. One remedy would be to buy only of reputable firms, or have someone inspect the brick at the kiln. Many brick-makers will run in these commercial reefs for the sake of the profits.

"Bain" and Harmony
Other serious topics briefly discussed were, air in the boilers and the necessity for "bleeding" them; the work of the Moorehead's trap at Paila mill; the grouping of units in the factory; and some comparisons between centrifugal and steam-driven, or turbine, pumps.

Then Joseph Meinecke "started something" by remarking that the chief value of recording instruments in the sugar-house was in producing harmony between the engine-room staff and the sugar-house men. This provoked a burst of pleasantries and personalities joined in between Messrs. Ebeling, Hind, Kopke and McCubbin. Mr. McCubbin who had industriously elaborated a fake engine-room on the blackboard then tried to get a fall out of the veteran chairman by entangling him in mathematical calculations regarding the steam turbine as an economizer of horsepower. The chairman put his finger on the weak point in the calculation and the convention laughed. Then they adjourned sine die and went to luncheon with the Ad Club, after accepting G. Giacometti's invitation to attend the chemists' convention today.

AD CLUB HEARS FROM KAMAIAINAS AND MALIHINIS

Frank Q. Cannon, J. Morton Riggs and J. D. Levenson, three members of the Ad Club, who have been on the mainland, received a hearty welcome home again by the club at the regular weekly luncheon held yesterday.

J. Morton Riggs, at the suggestion of Wallace R. Farrington, president of the club, gave a short talk upon roads on the mainland. Cannon told of the gas conservation which he had visited at Santa Barbara, and Levenson gave a talk on things in general as he had observed them while on the Coast. Rev. Samuel Kamakia, Benton Hind, A. E. Ebeling, Hamilton McCubbin, of Maui, and W. G. Winterbottom, of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, also gave short talks on different subjects.

BLACK PLAGUE IN JAPAN

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji)
TOKIO, October 12.—The pest of black plague has broken out in Yokkaichi, Mie prefecture. Four victims of the plague have died.

STRIKE RESUMED SOON AS ENDED

Claiming Discrimination, Union- ists Walk Out Again Before Day's Work Done

There was little on the surface last night to indicate that striking stevedores intended to return to work this morning after their latest walkout yesterday morning, just as they had returned to work at the increased wage scale. They walked out because eleven Japanese working on the Matsunos were dropped. These men were in the gangs of two union luns who had returned to duty yesterday. It is the policy of McCabe, Hamilton & Benny to keep the Japanese together under T. Mizusaki, Japanese foreman, and they were refused work in the Hawaiian gangs. C. H. Atherton said last night that it was the intention of the company to continue its policy of Japanese under Japanese luns only.

"It looks to me like a fight to the finish," Mr. Atherton said. "The men practically had promised to return to work, and they walked out, starting the whole thing over again."

Robert W. Shingle, who has been acting as an intermediary at different times for the strikers, said that he had nothing favorable to report. There was nothing he could do, he said. He expressed his regret that the men had walked out again, and said he wished they would return to work.

Recruiting of strikebreakers began on a large scale yesterday, following the walkout, and the shipping companies evidently intend to make it a struggle of necessity. Union men said that they intended to stick with the Japanese, but their declarations were not so emphatic as some they had made during the middle of the strike, and it may be that they will weaken and not attempt to break the traditional policy of the stevedoring company.

Of nine gangs working the Matsunos yesterday morning, seven were Hawaiian, who had just returned to work, and two were Japanese. As is customary, the luns selected their men, and two included eleven Japanese. At intervals during the morning these men were dropped, because they were not working in Mizusaki's gang. Thereupon the other union men got out, six gangs in all, and said they would not work until the Japanese were taken back. Union men denied that Mizusaki had offered to employ the eleven Japanese in his gang.

The eleven were former Mizusaki employees. They and twenty others had joined the union—thirty-one in all, of a total strength of eighty men. Mizusaki countered by recruiting his strength up to one hundred and fifty men, and he was a great aid to the shipping company in the effort to keep things moving with green hands, as he also offered a nucleus of experienced longshoremen.

Luns Sixteen Years
During sixteen years Mizusaki has been a Japanese longshoreman under him, assigning them to other luns, if they were needed to fill out gangs, but keeping their time and in general having charge of the selection of Japanese for gangs of other luns, with reference to Mizusaki, meant the breaking down of this policy.

Union men asserted that the promise of McCabe, Hamilton & Benny that there would be no discrimination had been broken. The attitude of shipping men was that the selection of the Japanese by luns other than Mizusaki was an effort to break him.

Undoubted Collision
Mr. Atherton said that an attempt was being made to discredit Mizusaki. There is, without doubt, a collision between the company's policy and that of the union.

In spite of predictions that the Hawaiians and Japanese, not to mention other races, could not be held together in one union, the Hawaiians walked out in behalf of the Japanese. Hochi Is Bitter
Fred Makino's paper, the Hawaii Hochi, published a bitter editorial yesterday afternoon. Capitalists of Hawaii were accused of "endeavoring to promote the friendship of different races only with their lips, but their deeds are quite contrary to their words."

"The union stevedores went on strike again this morning because Japanese stevedores who have joined the union were refused work as union members by steamship companies, being advised to work under T. Mizusaki, lun of Japanese stevedores," said the Hochi.

"Capitalists are taking the lead to promote friendly relations between Americans and Japanese, and insist with their lips that racial differences are meaningless. They also are proud of Hawaii as the racial melting pot and the ideal garden in which all races are shaking hands, but what they do is quite opposite to what they say. Steamship companies refused work to Japanese union stevedores, and this is a good example of the doing of capitalists, who are going on the way of contradiction of words and deeds."

"We believe that we are the real promoters of friendly ties of the races, and we regret that there are many among capitalists who are so inconsistent. Well, let us go our way in constant sincerity to establish the real melting pot of races in the Pacific of the Pacific, without paying much attention to the words and deeds of these men."

SPORTS

AN ALL-HAWAII POLO TEAM WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE THIS YEAR

Players Unable To Leave For Tournament On Coast—Certain Team Sent Next Year

It is not believed that an All-Hawaii team will be able to compete in the polo matches to be held at Coronado in January. Shortly after the closing of the inter-island series there was some talk of a team picked from the four which competed at Kapalani this year, to represent the Islands on the mainland.

Practically all the polo players have heavy business interests in the Islands and it would be almost impossible for them to leave at that time. It is right in the middle of the cutting season and the sugar plantations are at the height of their activities.

However, it is thought that a team will be able to compete on the mainland next year. From the exhibition given by the players this year, and high-class ponies that were seen in action, there is little doubt but that an island team could still hold its own with the fours across the pond.

This series, which is to be played on the Coast, would have been an excellent opportunity for the Hawaiian players again to show their ability. Teams from England, the East, and a number of Coast teams will be entered in the tourney. In fact, the best polo talent available will be there.

HARVARD SYSTEM NOT IN VOGUE IN SOUTH

The axiom that success brings a host of imitators finds an exception in football south of the Mason and Dixon line. Johns Hopkins University is the only institution of importance in the south using the Harvard system of coaching as developed by Percy Haughton to the glory of the Crimson in recent years. This fact is surprising when the success of the Harvard plays and method of developing football material is taken into consideration, but the coaches of all other southern college teams are working along lines that have been thought out in their big league football centers.

JAWN DOUBTS LOYALTY OF MEN; DISREGARD ORDERS

Declaring that he was disgusted with the playing of his team, Manager John J. McGraw of the New York National League Club left the field in the fifth inning of the last game between Brooklyn and New York, and retired to the clubhouse. Manager McGraw did not appear on the field after that inning. In a statement after the game, in which Brooklyn clinched the National League pennant, McGraw asserted that although he did not believe that any of the players deliberately tried to favor Brooklyn, they had refused to obey orders and had disregarded signals.

"When Perritt wound up with a man on first base, allowing the runner to steal second base, I lost my patience and left the bench," declared the New York leader. "I have worked too hard this year to stand around and watch playing like that, and I refuse to be connected with it."

The University of Nebraska football team will make a 5000 mile journey to play the Oregon Aggies October 21. A special train will be chartered to carry the players, band and routers.

NATIONAL GUARD FORMS FOOTBALL TEAM OF MERIT

Athletic activities in the National Guard of Hawaii have begun in real earnest. A meeting of all members of the First Regiment interested in football was held last night in the Armory, and enough men attended to make three teams.

Prominent among the men interested, are such old stars as: Captain John McCandless, a team star of no small fame; Branch of McKinley and the College of Hawaii; Parker, "Buster" Carter; Eddie Lin of Punahou; Dave Deane, an old Kam. halfback; Aylett, High School end, and a large number of other, most of them experienced players.

So great is the interest that even General Sam Johnson, himself, has decided to do the mauling. The general already has a record of eight years of football glory in Honolulu, but the appeal of the old pigskin was too great, and he could not refuse.

"Andy" Anderson, ex-Amherst end and ex-Punahou coach and Alumni end, has also indicated that he will turn out for the team. Frank Midkiff, coach of the Punahou football team, has also declared his intention of playing. There are a number of other first magnitude exponents of the sport, who will appear in uniform very shortly.

Practice is to be held evenings from five to six. The first practice for organization, distribution of suits, and signal work will be held on Alexander field tomorrow evening, at five o'clock. A schedule is soon to be arranged which will include the National Guard of Hawaii, the Coast Artillery, the Second Infantry and the First Infantry, U. S. A.

There is no doubt but what these games will be popular. These games will be played on Sunday afternoon, and if possible, in conjunction with the Intercollegiate League games, as double-headers. The schedule will be begun within the next three weeks.

A FORGOTTEN TRICK

One good old trick, highly popular thirty years ago, but never even thought of nowadays, was originated by Mike Kelly—the "snake passed ball" to weary a base running pitcher. How on earth could such a combination be easy enough, when it's explained. If the pitcher of the hostile team got on first, Kelly, a moment later, would imitate the actions of a catcher in a state of great excitement over a passed ball. He'd turn and start for the grandstand as if to retrieve the ball; the base runner would break away for second and then Kelly would chuck the ball ahead of him. But this was only the beginning of the fun. The second base man would meet the runner on the line and would not touch him, but would drive him back nearly to first. Here the first baseman would take the ball but, refusing to actually touch the victim, would run him back toward second. Between them they would keep the boob on the jump, until he had run half a mile back and forth, and finally put him out. When that poor fellow returned to the box, he would be barely able to crawl along, his tongue would be hanging out like half a yard of red flannel, and the batsmen would make merry his offerings. Some trick that one—but you never saw tricks of the kind known our supposedly quick thinking and progressive stars of today.

This baseball season marks the passing, as a pitcher, of Christy Mathewson, considered by many experts the greatest twirler that ever lived. Matty is now manager of the Cincinnati Reds having gone there in a trade between New York and Cincinnati, whereby the former got Herzog.

WHO SAID WILLARD TOO FAT TO FIGHT?

(By The Associated Press.)
Jack Curley and Tom Jones unite in announcing that Heavyweight Champion Jess Willard is keeping fit and ready for action by his close work, and that he will be ready to encounter the ring when his season's work on the mainland is ended. They quote "Biddy" Bishop, sporting editors of the Tacoma News, as saying:

"While the big fellow was skipping across a dozen railroad tracks to greet us, he looked a veritable mountain in size, but after dining him up, we decided that there was nothing flabby in his flesh. Willard may be carrying ten pounds excess weight, but he handles himself so nimbly that he leaves no room for doubt that he will be able to box again."

"So far, no one has been heard loudly demanding a date with Willard for Thanksgiving Day."

Hans Wagner, by hitting 300 for the season, extended his string to 18 years of 300 hitting, which is by far the greatest run of top-notch batting ever compiled.

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